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The Southern Alumnus

Southern Illinois Normal University

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THE SOUTHERN ALUMNUS

THE CASE FOR US



JANUARY
| 1943

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BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION



DR. WILLIAM B. SCHNEIDER
Chairman, U. S. I. Committee



JOHN GRAY GILBERT
President, Alumni Association

IN TIME OF WAR, PREPARE FOR PEACE

The war makes it urgent that action be taken by the Legislature now to authorize the establishment of the University of Southern Illinois, so that it can be ready for the post-war influx of students discharged from the army and the war industries. **UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN AT THIS SESSION, NOTHING FURTHER CAN BE DONE BEFORE JULY 1, 1945**, unless the Governor were to include this matter in a call for a special session. Both appropriations and other legal provisions made by the present session will be in effect until July 1, 1945.

In other words, if the University of Southern Illinois is authorized at the coming session, it will be possible for the faculty of the College to begin work after July 1, 1943, to organize the new departments, prepare programs for them, and get ready to provide various types of training which will be needed when the war ends. If action is postponed, the whole big job of preparing the College to meet critical post-war needs will have to wait until after July 1, 1945. We

all believe and fervently hope that the war will be over before that time. Hence, **IF WE ARE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RETURNING SERVICE MEN IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, THE JOB WILL HAVE TO BE STARTED BY THE SIXTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS AFTER THE LAST WORLD WAR, ENROLLMENT IN AMERICAN COLLEGES WENT UP AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. Most state schools and low tuition schools, in which enrollment was not limited, had a very much greater increase than that. We may be sure that when this war is over there will be similar and even greater demands for higher education. These demands ought to be especially strong in Southern Illinois, because of lessons that the young people will have learned from the terrific depression which this region suffered after the last World War. We shall have to educate both the students who will be coming of college age at that time, and also the

hundreds of others whose education was interrupted by military service or work in defense industries. WHEN THIS HORDE OF STUDENTS, CLAMORING FOR EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, DESCENDS UPON THE COLLEGE, IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO BEGIN TO SECURE THE NECESSARY LAWS AND TO PLAN THE NECESSARY PROGRAMS TO GIVE THE COLLEGE A CHANCE TO DO ITS FULL DUTY TO THE WORTHY AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

For these reasons, the Alumni Association and the Faculty, supported by repre-

sentative groups of citizens of Southern Illinois, respectfully present in this issue of THE SOUTHERN ALUMNUS a statement of the case for immediate action to authorize the Southern Illinois Normal University to begin to transform itself into a University of Southern Illinois.

JOHN GRAY GILBERT,
President, Alumni Association.

ROSCOE PULLIAM,
President of the College.

NOTHING TO BE FRIGHTENED ABOUT

It may seem to many people who are quite willing to grant improved college facilities to Southern Illinois that the creation of a University is a step so enormous as to be out of the question. To a person familiar with the size and the cost of our large universities it may look as if Southern Illinois were asking what could not possibly be granted, even in ordinary times. Let us, therefore, examine some facts relating to this apparently breath-taking change.

First: THERE IS NO EXPECTATION THAT THE SIZE OF THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WILL MATCH THAT OF OUR LARGE UNIVERSITIES.

Second: THERE WILL BE NO IMMEDIATE SHOCK OF GREAT ADDITIONAL COST TO THE STATE, EITHER FOR RUNNING EXPENSES OR FOR BUILDINGS. The new school will begin its career on the budget already contemplated for it as a teachers' college, and in the buildings it already possesses. All expansion will be gradual. Greater costs will come only as they are prompted by obvious need.

Third: NO REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE IN CURRICULUM IS CALLED FOR. A great many teachers' colleges in America

have for some time realized that education for teachers should be the same as education for anybody else, apart from the difference in professional requirements. Southern Illinois Normal University, like many similar schools, has for some time been offering a four-year course that differs in no major way from the four-year courses of the usual university, except, of course, that the teachers' college student has to have practice teaching. The various graduate school departments of America's finest universities accept the Bachelors of Education from Southern Illinois just as they accept the Bachelors of Art and Science from universities elsewhere.

Fourth: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, WITH TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS BEFORE THE WAR, HAD ALREADY IN A VERY REAL WAY BEEN FORCED TO BECOME THE REGIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

In the light of these facts, it is difficult to see how this proposed legislation can be regarded as something either startling or prohibitively costly to the people of Illinois.

WILLIAM B. SCHNEIDER,
Chairman, U. S. I. Committee.



**TO THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-THIRD
GENERAL ASSEMBLY:**

You are proud of Illinois, every part of it. Your concern as statesmen is with the whole state. You do not want to grant special favors to any one group of citizens at the expense of other groups, nor do you want to ignore any legitimate claim advanced by some hitherto neglected group. In considering any such claim, however, you want more than sentiment, more even than mere public pressure—you want **FACTS**.

We are asking you to make it possible to convert Southern Illinois Normal University into the University of Southern Illinois. We believe that Southern Illinois, by comparison with the rest of the state, has been neglected in the provision of facilities for the advanced education of its young people. We believe that the proposed conversion would help repair this neglect without harming the rest of the state. We believe that all Illinois would

benefit from a program that seeks to improve its system of higher education by bolstering it where it is least adequate.

FURTHERMORE, WE BELIEVE THAT POST-WAR CONDITIONS WILL BE SUCH THAT THE CONVERSION CANNOT BE DELAYED WITHOUT GRAVE INJURY TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND TO THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AS A WHOLE.

These beliefs rest in part upon our desire to improve educational conditions in Southern Illinois and in all Illinois. They rest in part upon the public pressure behind the proposal. But, most of all, they rest upon factual evidence of need, painstakingly gathered and marshalled here for your consideration.

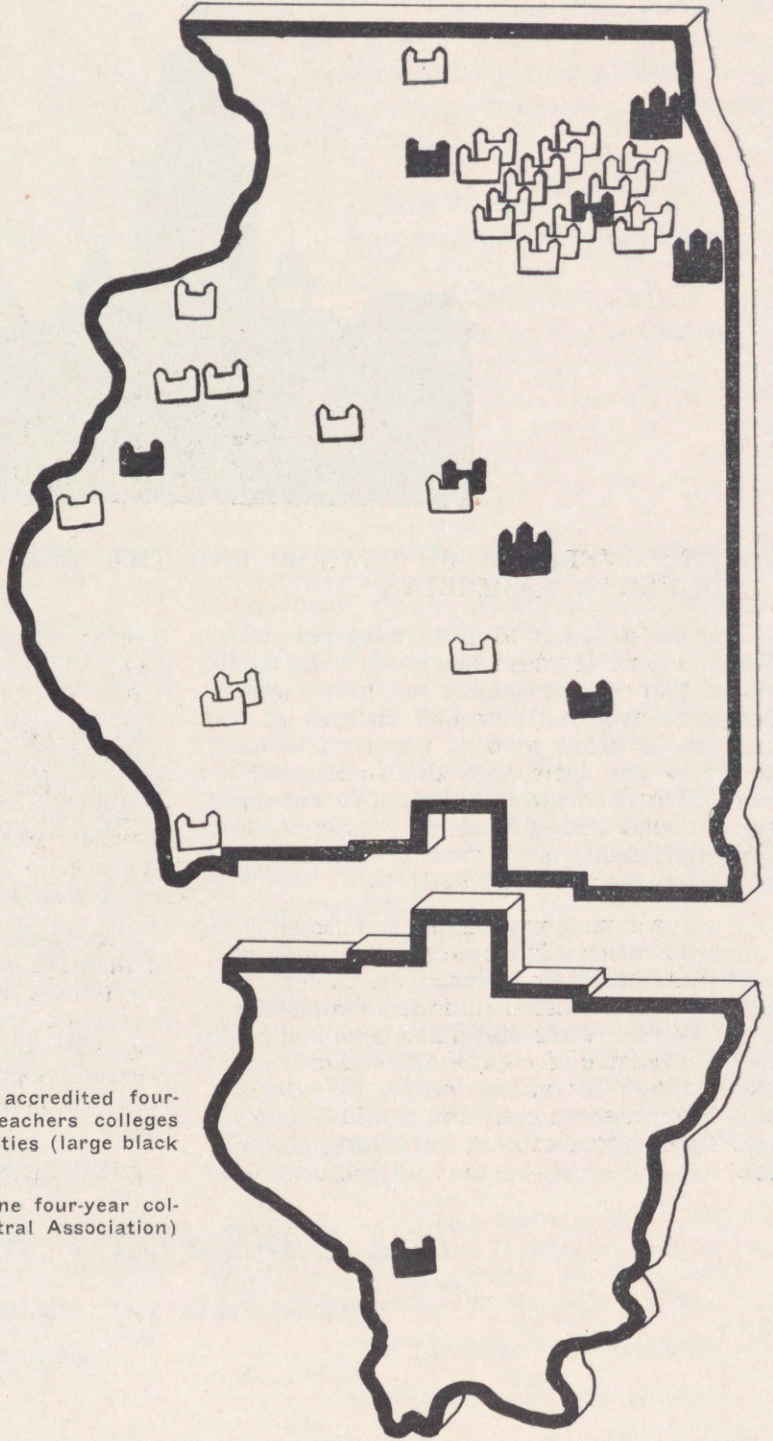
GENTLEMEN, WE PRESENT:

THE CASE FOR U.S.I.

THE ALUMNI, THE STUDENTS, THE FACULTY

**of SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL
UNIVERSITY**





LEGEND

Northern Illinois has numerous accredited four-year colleges (white buildings), teachers colleges (black buildings), and large universities (large black buildings). . . .

But Southern Illinois has only one four-year college (accredited by the North Central Association) and that a teachers college.

Anyone who wants to argue for (or against) the conversion of Southern Illinois Normal University into the University of Southern Illinois must keep coming back again and again to the central question:

TO WHAT EXTENT DOES SOUTHERN ILLINOIS LAG BEHIND NORTHERN ILLINOIS IN FACILITIES FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ITS YOUNG PEOPLE?

Let's examine the facts:

Northern Illinois has at least one four-year college (accredited by the North Central Association) for every 200,000 people. . . .

BUT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS ONLY ONE SUCH COLLEGE FOR NEARLY 1,000,000 PEOPLE.

Northern Illinois has an average of more than one accredited four-year college to every two counties. . . .

BUT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS ONLY ONE SUCH COLLEGE (AND THAT A TEACHERS COLLEGE) FOR THIRTY-ONE COUNTIES.

Northern Illinois has three great universities (the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University). . . .

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS NONE.

Northern Illinois has twenty-eight accredited four-year liberal arts colleges. . . .

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS NONE.

Northern Illinois has five accredited four-year teachers colleges. . . .

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS ONE, THE ONLY ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE OF ANY KIND IN THIRTY-ONE COUNTIES.

These facts speak for themselves. To ignore them is to imply that a million citizens of Illinois have no right to opportunities available to the other citizens of the state. Moreover, these facts do not tell the whole story:

In the entire state of Illinois (according to a recent report by the U. S. Office of Education), there were over 7,000 faculty members in institutions of higher learning, an average of more than nine to every 10,000 people. . .

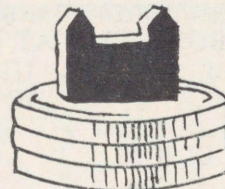
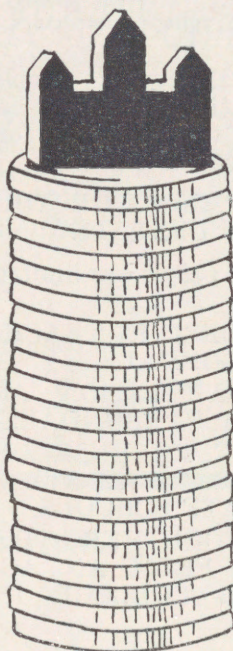
IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, THERE WERE JUST OVER 200 (INCLUDING THOSE IN COLLEGES NOT ACCREDITED), AN AVERAGE OF BETWEEN TWO AND THREE TO EVERY 10,000 PEOPLE.

In the entire state of Illinois, the value of physical property reported by institutions of higher learning was over \$150,000,000. . .

IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, THE VALUE WAS APPROXIMATELY \$3,000,000, ONLY TWO PER CENT OF THE WHOLE. AND YET SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS WELL OVER TEN PER CENT OF THE STATE'S POPULATION.

In Northern Illinois (particularly in Chicago) are concentrated rich cultural aids **ALL BUT INACCESSIBLE TO MOST SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PEOPLE:**

The Art Institute,
The Field Museum,
The Rosenwald Museum,
The Shedd Aquarium,
The Adler Planetarium,
Various Great Libraries,
Large Mercantile Establishments,



For each citizen of Northern Illinois, there is at least \$21.00 worth of physical property on college campuses. . . .

For each citizen of Southern Illinois, there is only about \$3.00 worth, or one seventh as much.

Extensive Parks,
Fine Theaters,
Operas and Symphony Orchestras.

The Chicago area, of course, has the greatest concentration of population in Illinois. . . .

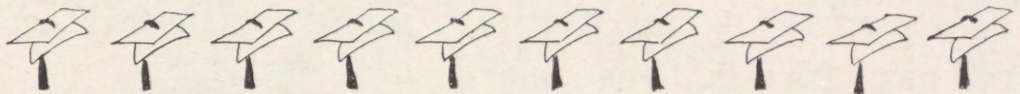
BUT THE TWO OTHER GREAT CONCENTRATIONS ARE BOTH IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, NAMELY, THE EAST ST. LOUIS AREA AND THE COAL FIELD AREA; AND THEY ARE BOTH PRACTICALLY BARREN OF SUCH SPLENDID CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS.

Southern Illinois is not asking for a college for every two counties or for every

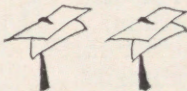
200,000 people. It is not asking for the tremendous increases in property and staff that would be needed to give its young people vocational and educational opportunities equal to those available in Northern Illinois. It is not asking for a duplication of the tremendous cultural facilities upstate. WHAT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DOES ASK IS THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING ITS ONE COLLEGE AN INSTITUTION THAT CAN SERVE THE NEEDS OF ITS PEOPLE MORE ADEQUATELY THAN CAN A SCHOOL MAINLY DESIGNED TO TRAIN TEACHERS.

* * * *

Northern
Illinois



Southern
Illinois



Northern Illinois has ten college instructors to every 10,000 people. . . .

Southern Illinois has two college instructors to every 10,000 people, only one-fifth as many.

The facts show that the young people of Southern Illinois lack adequate facilities for their advanced education. It has, of course, been pointed out that the great schools in Northern Illinois are glad to make room for students from Southern Illinois. This circumstance raises a second crucial question:

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ATTEND THE COLLEGES UPSTATE?

At present, these young people are limited to four choices:

1. TAKING THE COURSE IN TEACHER TRAINING AT CARBONDALE.
2. PAYING EXTRA TUITION AS SPECIAL STUDENTS AT CARBONDALE.
3. MEETING THE EXPENSE OF TRAVELLING AND LIVING FAR AWAY FROM HOME AT UPSTATE SCHOOLS.
4. GIVING UP ALTOGETHER THE IDEA OF A DEGREE FROM AN ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE IN ILLINOIS.

Each one of these choices results in difficulties that the young people of Northern Illinois do not have to face:

1. Obviously not all young men and women want to become teachers. BUT THE

ONLY ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS A TEACHERS COLLEGE.

2. Obviously they do not want to pay extra for the privilege of taking courses that prepare them for other fields of usefulness. BUT AT CARBONDALE THE STATE NOW REQUIRES THEM TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT TO TEACH UNLESS THEY PAY DOUBLE TUITION.

3. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CAN AFFORD TO GO ELSEWHERE FOR AN EDUCATION. The expense of traveling, the higher living cost, and high tuition fees make it impossible for a vast majority to go away, especially in view of the low incomes they and their parents have:

An analysis of 1929 farm incomes in eleven districts of the State showed that only one of the districts in Northern Illinois averaged less than \$2,000 per farm and four averaged more than \$3,000. . .

BUT IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS THE DISTRICT HAVING THE LOWEST INCOME AVERAGED \$842 AND THE DISTRICT HAVING THE HIGHEST AVERAGED ONLY \$1,516.

4. For all practical purposes, then, the door of opportunity is closed to many Southern Illinois students of limited means. MANY OF THEM NEVER ATTEND COLLEGE, AND MANY DO NOT EVEN FINISH THEIR HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING. This is not conjecture but fact, substantiated by the United States Census report for 1940:

The census shows the median grade of school completed by all men over 25 in each county of the state. The 22 counties having the highest medians are all in Northern Illinois. . . .

BUT OF THE 21 COUNTIES HAVING THE LOWEST MEDIANS, 18 ARE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The Northern 71 counties sent to school 242 out of every 1,000 young people between the ages of 18 and 20. . . .

THE SOUTHERN 31 COUNTIES SENT ONLY 193 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 (80% AS MANY).

Northern Illinois sent to school 58 students

out of every 1,000 between the ages of 21 and 24. . . .

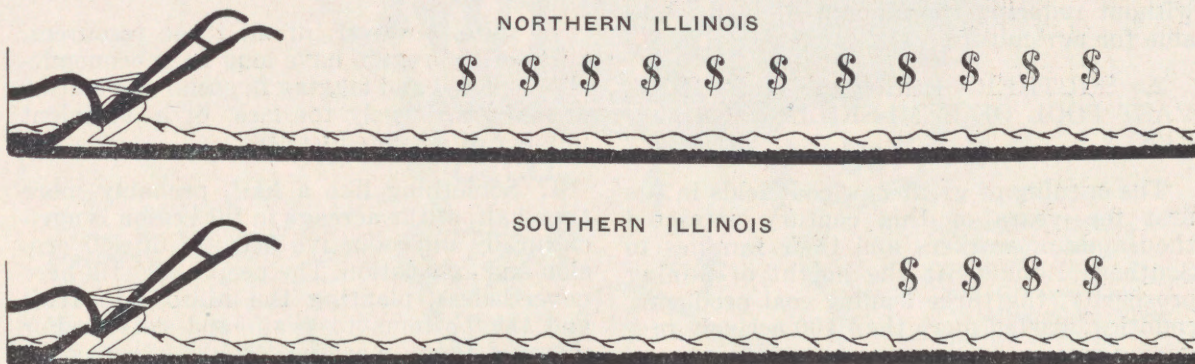
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SENT ONLY 34 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 (59% AS MANY).

In other words, Southern Illinois lagged behind Northern Illinois in school attendance to the extent of thirty or forty out of every 1,000 in the 18-24 year group. IF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF COLLEGE AGE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAD GONE TO SCHOOL IN THE SAME PROPORTION AS THOSE IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN AT LEAST 4,000 MORE OF THEM ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1940.

Whatever else these figures prove, they show that Southern Illinois needs a university with a program sufficiently broad and varied to attract a higher proportion of its young people into both preparatory and college work. It is a well established fact that a large majority of college students all over the country enroll in colleges within a hundred miles of their home towns. If there is no suitable school nearby, many young people simply stay at home.

WITH THE CREATION OF A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WOULD BE ABLE TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION IN FIELDS OTHER THAN TEACHING. THE OBSTACLE OF DISTANCE WOULD BE REMOVED, AND WITH IT THE OBSTACLE OF PROHIBITIVE COST.

* * * *

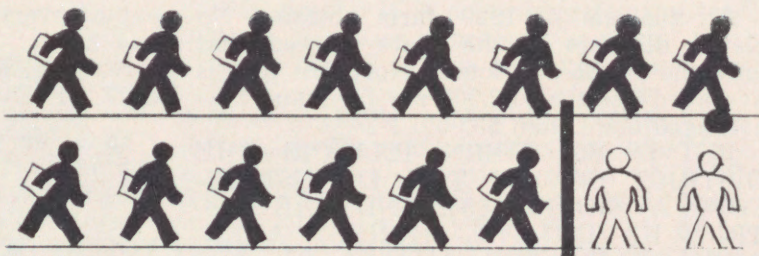


For every \$11.00 earned by the average farm in Northern Illinois, the average farm in Southern Illinois earns only \$4.00, less than two-fifths as much. . . .

But the children of Southern Illinois farmers, except for those who intend to teach, must go to extra expense for their college education.

The rate of school attendance by people of college age in Northern Illinois is one and one-third times as great as the rate in Southern Illinois.

If the rates were equal, at least 4,000 more college-age people of Southern Illinois would be in school each year—in themselves enough to make a fair-sized university without taking a single student from other schools.



If a stranger to Illinois, who had no feelings one way or the other about the matter, were to learn that the state had long failed to provide adequate facilities for advanced education in its Southern counties, he might be tempted to ask:

COULD THIS NEGLECT BE DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DO NOT DESERVE OR NEED SO MUCH EDUCATION AS THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS?

Most Northern Illinoisans and all Southern Illinoisans would deeply resent any suggestion that the people downstate are less deserving than those upstate. Southern Illinois has given great men to the state and to the nation. Those who know the region best find its people accommodating, willing, and patient. They point to its picturesque and beautiful scenery; its friendly climate, neither too tropical nor too severe; and its diversified resources and activities:

1. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HAS A DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE:

Orchards	Fruit Farming	Stock Raising
Dairies	Truck Farming	Cotton Growing
	General Farming	

Through careful reforestation, its timbered areas could be made immensely valuable without reducing the amount of land available for agriculture.

2. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONTAINS A VAST POOL OF SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS:

The opening of great new coal fields in the first ten years of this century attracted thousands of workers and their families to Southern Illinois. At the height of mining prosperity, the three leading coal producing counties boasted more than 100 actively producing mines.

Then came depression. In the fifteen years between 1926 and 1941, sixty of the original 100 mines were abandoned, and others operated only part of the time. Southern Illinois'

leading industry has declined, but the people who operated that industry remain as one of Southern Illinois' most valuable resources.

3. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS RICH IN NATURAL RESOURCES, such as:

Oil	Clay	Fluorspar
Coal	Lime	Water

In addition to having Crab Orchard Lake, the largest body of water within the state, Southern Illinois lies between two great rivers, the Ohio and the Mississippi.

OBVIOUSLY, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS A REGION WORTH DEVELOPING. ITS PEOPLE UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE A RIGHT TO A LITTLE ATTENTION FROM THE STATE AS A WHOLE AND TO PROPER TRAINING FOR THEMSELVES.

In spite, however, of all these resources, parts of the region have long been economically depleted and lagging in social and cultural matters, largely for lack of a sufficient number of educated leaders.

1. Something like a half, probably more than half, of the acreage in the region is agriculturally unproductive because of soil erosion and exhaustion. The people are still here nevertheless, planting the hilltops to fruit and the bottoms to grain and cotton. For many of them, marginal subsistence has become a way of life.

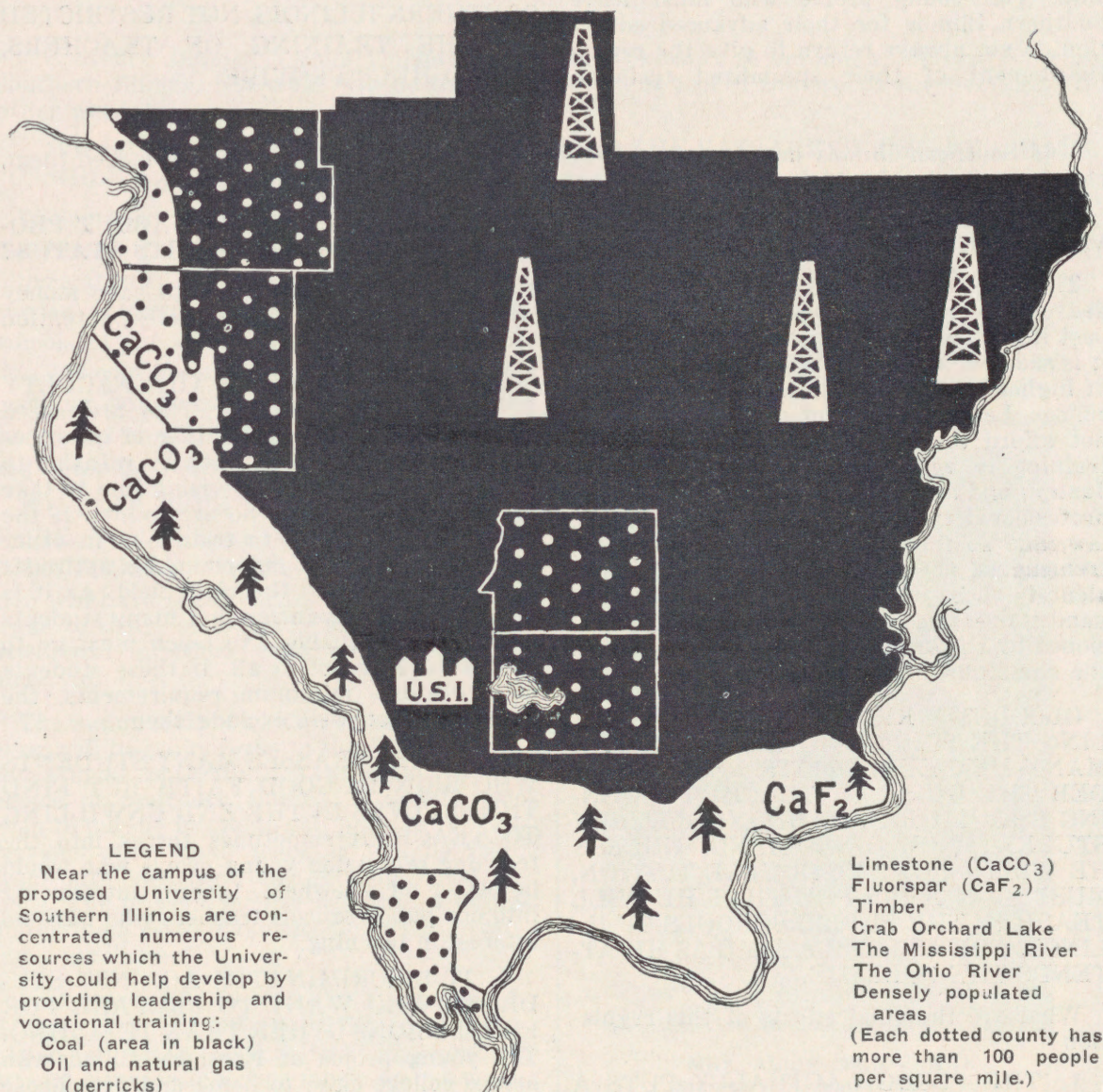
Although the soil is not so rich as that in central Illinois, skillful farming can make the region productive and prosperous. Ero-

sion can be controlled; soil fertility can be restored. A UNIVERSITY NEARBY COULD DIRECTLY ASSIST THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS TO RAISE THE STANDARDS OF FARMING IN THE WHOLE REGION.

2. With economic poverty goes cultural poverty. Many schools are poorly equipped; most teachers are underpaid; and the problem of raising educational standards cannot be solved by educators alone. There is lack of adequate guidance in the arts, in architecture, in housing. Vocational training and re-

training, so necessary to a depleted area, are largely unobtainable within it. Many of the laborers, for lack of opportunity to work, have been forced until recently to depend upon state aid.

Training for the skilled workers needed to develop the region cannot be provided by a school restricted to training teachers or to a bare two years of general education. It has not been and is not likely to be provided by schools outside the region, which have their own areas and interests to serve and which



are too expensive for many Southern Illinoisans. BUT WITH FACILITIES PROVIDED BY A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, THE WORKERS COULD BE RETRAINED TO HELP MAKE THE REGION SELF-SUSTAINING.

3. The industrial and commercial possibilities of the area have never been fully explored and exploited for lack of enough trained men to survey and attack them. The region needs reconstruction, rehabilitation, and general research into its possibilities.

But there is a constant drain on the leadership. The young people who must leave Southern Illinois for their advanced education do not always return to give the region the benefit of their specialized training.

* * *

If Southern Illinois has for many years needed educational facilities but lacked them, clearly someone should have acted long ago. This suggests another question:

WHY DOESN'T SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY GO ABOUT PROVIDING THE NEEDED FACILITIES WITHOUT SEEKING TO CHANGE ITS STATUS?

The fact is that the school has long endeavored to meet the needs of its public as best it can under the restrictions with which it is saddled. More than any other institution of higher learning in Illinois, it is a regional college. Large numbers of students, who cannot afford to go elsewhere, come here for training in agriculture, commerce, and industry; and many others come for their pre-professional training in medicine, dentistry, law, and so forth. In brief, there has been tremendous pressure to offer courses equivalent to those offered in universities, to expand its services far beyond anything envisioned by the original founders or implied in the name under which it now operates.

OBSOLETE REGULATIONS COMPEL THE SCHOOL TO CATER TO THE MANY DEMANDS OF ITS PEOPLE UNDER THE GUISE OF TEACHER TRAINING SHOULD BE ABANDONED. EVERY STUDENT NOW ENROLLING, UNLESS HE WISHES TO PAY DOUBLE TUITION, MUST SIGN A PLEDGE THAT HE WILL TEACH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS FOR AS LONG A TIME AS HE ATTENDS THE COLLEGE.

What are the chief effects of this regulation?

1. THE PLEDGE ACTUALLY PUTS A PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY. It is feared

Southern Illinois is a country that numbers of them are "glad to be from." Even if the school were to emphasize junior college work in general education, the loss of its most promising and brilliant students by transfer to other areas would continue. THE SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS HERE WILL NEVER BE SOLVED BY OUR ABSENTEE EDUCATED PEOPLE.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS BOTH NEEDS AND DESERVES HIGHLY EDUCATED LEADERS TO HELP IT REVIVE AND PROSPER. THESE A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, NOT RESTRICTED TO THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, COULD HELP PROVIDE.

that many students sign it to save money when they have not the remotest intention of teaching.

2. IT EMBARRASSES THE FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION. They are placed in the ridiculous position either of questioning each student's good faith by refusing to accept his pledge, or of advising him to take courses that will be of no use to him. If the college were allowed to train him in other fields, it could try to determine his aptitudes and direct him into the right field. As it is now, the staff recognizes that many students not especially qualified to teach must go to college here or not at all. If these students can meet the minimum requirements, the college cannot well exclude them.

3. IT EMBARRASSES MANY STUDENTS WHO SIGN IN GOOD FAITH BUT FIND THEMSELVES IN THE END UNWILLING TO TEACH. It sometimes forces into the teaching profession young people who would be better off elsewhere, thereby introducing into our public schools teachers who have no interest in teaching.

4. IT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST STUDENTS WHO WANT TO PREPARE FOR PROFESSIONS OTHER THAN TEACHING. The young people of Northern Illinois can attend college close to home and yet choose their own fields; the young people of South-

ern Illinois who cannot afford the expense of going away must take the courses required for the certification of teachers or else pay double tuition.

It is not fair to condemn the young people of a whole region to preparing themselves for a single profession, the most poorly rewarded of all. It is not fair to insist that they meet the requirements for certification when they have no desire to certificate. It is not fair that they should be forced into evasiveness because of outmoded regulations.

Where there are many colleges, each one

* * * *

Southern Illinois Normal University is under pressure to become a university for all Southern Illinois. But what will be the effect on the school of the proposed conversion? In other words:

WHAT CHANGES AND BENEFITS WOULD THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL MAKE POSSIBLE?

If Southern Illinois Normal University is converted into the University of Southern Illinois, it must still bear a heavy part of the burden of training teachers for the public schools of the region. Its College of Education will continue to train undergraduates for teaching positions in kindergartens, in the lower and upper grades, and in the rural and secondary schools.

BUT IT WILL TRAIN TEACHERS MORE, NOT LESS, EFFECTIVELY THAN HERETOFORE, for the College of Education will have the facilities of the other Colleges to draw upon and, as opportunities arise, will introduce work on the graduate level.

The main result of a change in status, however, will be an increase in the VARIETY of educational opportunities afforded to the people of Southern Illinois. Students who wish to pursue interests and prepare for professions other than teaching will be freed from outmoded legal and economic obstructions. The present faculty will almost immediately be able to make the following advantages available:

1. A BACHELOR OF ARTS OR A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN A COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, centered around a major in art or music or in a number of academic fields:

can give a somewhat specialized course. But a regional college cannot avoid its responsibility to the varied interests it serves. It grows with the times; and if its growth is natural and inevitable, every effort should be made to encourage it. SINCE THE PRESSURE TO EXPAND HAS RISEN FROM THE ACTUAL NEEDS OF THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS, THEIR DEMANDS SHOULD BE OPENLY RECOGNIZED AND FRANKLY ACCOMMODATED. AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION THAT IS BECOMING A UNIVERSITY IN FACT SHOULD BECOME A UNIVERSITY IN NAME ALSO.

Botany
Chemistry
Economics
English
Speech
French
German
Latin
Spanish

Geography and Geology
Government
History
Mathematics
Philosophy
Physical Education
Physics
Sociology
Zoology

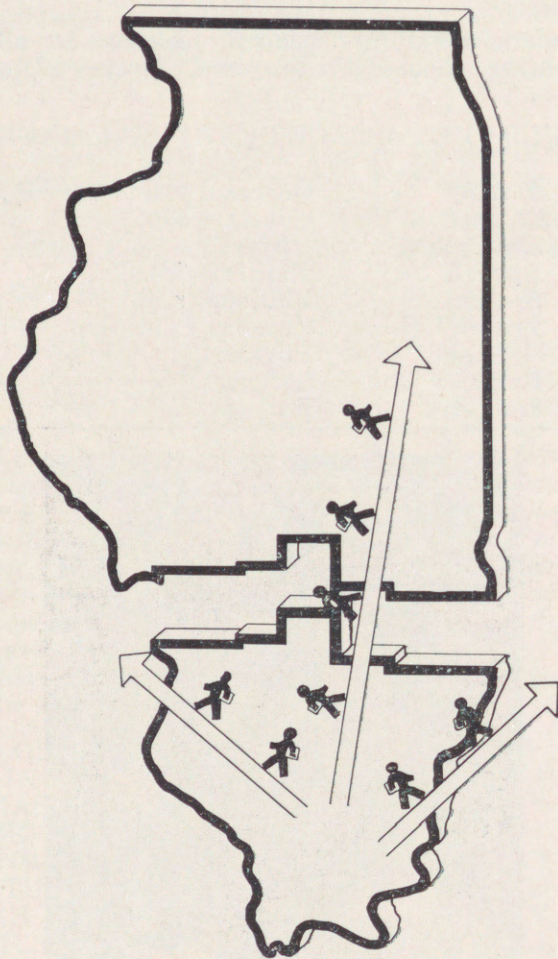


MRS. ALICE DIGIOVANNA
Secretary, Alumni Association

2. A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE
IN A POSSIBLE COLLEGE OF VOCATIONS:

Agriculture	Household Arts
Commerce	Industrial Education
(including account- ing, secretarial work and salesmanship)	Nursing
	Social Work

3. PRE-PROFESSIONAL TRAINING
(NOT UNDER PENALTY OF DOUBLE
FEES) IN THE VARIOUS PROFESSION-
AL FIELDS.



Because of the lack of facilities for advanced training, many of Southern Illinois' most brilliant young people and potential leaders leave the region, never to return.

4. ADULT EDUCATION, made available
by the Extension Division through courses
carrying college credit and other courses of a
purely practical nature, such as:

Architectural Drawing, Machine Drawing,
Drafting, and Blueprint Reading.
Welding and Machine Shop.
Aeronautics (including pilot training and
training in the servicing of planes).
Clothing Design and Household Buying.
Cooking and Dietetics.
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Marketing.
Citizenship.

5. PUBLIC SERVICES (already to a large
extent available):

Child Guidance Clinic
Speech Clinic
Remedial Reading Clinic
Lecture Bureau
Film Service
Information Service
Consultant Service in Agricultural,
Educational, and Household Prob-
lems
Public Conferences and Institutes
University Sponsored Radio Programs

These advantages can be offered without
excessive strain on present facilities. Never-
theless, a great university does not spring
up overnight. THE ADMINISTRATION
AND FACULTY WILL BE UNDER A
HEAVY BURDEN FOR MANY YEARS,
EXPLORING NEW POSSIBILITIES,
MEETING NEW DEMANDS AS THEY
ARISE, AND PLANNING THE NEW CUR-
RICULA. it will be no easy task to establish
a Graduate School leading to advanced de-
grees in all fields of the arts and sciences and
to expand the vocational training program to
meet the needs of such highly skilled techni-
cians and workers as:

General Machine Shop Operators
Coal Miners
Oil Field Operators
Dieticians
Certified Public Accountants

BUT UNTIL THE LEGAL STATUS OF
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVER-
SITY IS CHANGED, SUCH A PROGRAM
CANNOT EVEN BE CONTEMPLATED
AND MANY OF THE SERVICES AL-
READY POSSIBLE CANNOT LEGALLY
BE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

* * * *

It is undoubtedly to the advantage of Southern Illinois to secure a university that can plan a varied program. But we must not forget to consider the effect of the proposal upon the system of higher education in the state as a whole:

WOULD IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR HIGHER LEARNING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS INJURE THE REST OF THE STATE?

Illinois has many great schools and universities. But pride in this fact should not cause us to overlook two important points. First, its facilities are concentrated in the Northern part of the state. Secondly, they are provided in large part by private organizations rather than by the state itself.

If our wealthy state were to spend a little more money in Southern Illinois, where the facilities for advanced education have always been inadequate, it could do so without perceptible injury to other institutions. For a University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale would be alone in the region it served, and could scarcely rival the well-established schools upstate on their own ground.

The figures already cited on the school attendance of college-age men and women suggest that Southern Illinois has a potential student population large enough to supply a university without taking away a single student from other institutions. To be sure, the University of Southern Illinois might deflect a very few Southern Illinois boys and girls from upstate schools, but ANY MARKED INCREASE IN ITS ENROLLMENT WOULD COME FROM AMONG THOSE WHO CANNOT NOW ATTEND ANY UNIVERSITY

Surely the great universities to the north can be trusted not to take the position of opposing the advancement of education in Illinois as a whole. Yet that is exactly what would be accomplished by denying to the many young people who cannot afford to leave Southern Illinois the opportunity of

college training in other fields than teaching.

Simple logic suggests that the standard of education in all Illinois would rise if its most neglected area were cared for. THE BILL TO CONVERT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY INTO THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CAN STRENGTHEN THE STATE'S SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRECISELY THE AREA WHERE IT IS NOW WEAKEST. Everything considered, the new university would cooperate, not compete, in the important business of educating the state's young people.

Another gain to all Illinois would be that certain students who now leave the state would attend the University of Southern Illinois, because it would emphasize cultural and vocational fields of importance to the region, and attractive for their close relationship to the background and interests of these young people. SUCH NEARBY STATES AS MISSOURI, IOWA, AND INDIANA NOW TAKE AWAY SOME OF OUR MOST CAPABLE STUDENTS.

Enriching Southern Illinois is enriching the whole state. Given better training and more highly educated leaders, the people could go a long way toward making Southern Illinois self-sufficient. THE GRADUATES OF A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, BETTER EQUIPPED THAN THEY CAN BE EQUIPPED BY A TEACHERS COLLEGE, WOULD GO OUT AS SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONS TO THE WEALTH OF THE STATE.

* * * *

Now that we are approaching the factor of expense, another question becomes pertinent:

HOW DOES ILLINOIS COMPARE WITH NEIGHBORING STATES IN PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION?

Here is a table showing how Illinois ranks among nearby states in expenditures per capita for publicly controlled institutions of higher learning:

Michigan	\$3.60	Ohio	\$1.85
Wisconsin	\$3.45	Missouri	\$1.42
Indiana	\$2.30	Illinois	\$1.38

NO WONDER SOME OF ITS MOST BRIL-

LIANT YOUNG PEOPLE FEEL THAT THEY CAN DO BETTER IN OUT-OF-STATE-INSTITUTIONS!

The following table shows the percentages of all persons in college-age groups who were attending school in neighboring states at the time of the 1940 census:

	18-20 years	21-24 years
Wisconsin -----	27.1%	6.1%
Ohio -----	24.5%	5.1%
Indiana -----	23.3%	4.4%
Michigan -----	22.9%	4.6%
Missouri -----	21.1%	4.4%

Thanks to its numerous private institutions, our own state makes a fair showing:

Illinois -----	23.6%	5.5%
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BUT DOWNSTATE, WHERE THERE IS ONLY ONE ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE (AND THAT A STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE), THE PERCENTAGES SINK TO THE CELLAR:

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS	19.2%	3.4%
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In 1937-38, Illinois was 8th among the 48 states in per capita income. . . .

BUT IN PER CAPITA APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ILLINOIS WAS 32ND.

Some day we must do something to catch

* * * *

Even those who would not think of denying that Southern Illinois has a right to a university may wonder about the timing of the proposal. Whatever the force of a new measure, in wartime it must be examined with unusual care, both for its bearing on the immediate welfare of the nation and for its possible effect on the peace to come. In all fairness we must raise the question:

IS WAR TIME THE PROPER TIME TO BEGIN THE PROCESS OF CONVERSION?

The responsible leaders of our nation are even now formulating plans for the post-war period. They definitely recognize that post-war readjustment will put our economic and social order to the severest test in our history. Millions of soldiers will be demobilized to find their places in a peaceful world. The managers and workers in various industries now contributing to the war effort will need to adjust themselves to new conditions. Among these will be the many now at work in the mines and ordnance plants in Southern Illinois.

The aftermath of earlier large-scale wars

up with the rest of the states in our expenditures for higher education. The state is certainly wealthy enough to provide equality of opportunity for all its young people. OTHER STATES WITH ONLY A FRACTION OF THE WEALTH AND POPULATION HAVE PROVIDED AT LEAST TWO STATE UNIVERSITIES TO MEET THE DIVERGENT NEEDS OF THEIR CITIZENS:

Oregon,	Iowa,
Washington,	Indiana,
Oklahoma,	Ohio,
Texas,	and many others.

It is trite but important to point out that the people of Illinois spend considerably more for luxuries like tobacco, moving pictures, and soft drinks than for state universities and colleges. In spite of the elaborate system of highways already built, they still spend almost four times as much on roads as on higher education in state supported institutions.

IS NOT THIS POOR SHOWING A DIRECT RESULT OF IGNORING THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE MILLION PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHERN THIRD OF THE STATE? CAN ILLINOIS AFFORD NOT TO IMPROVE ITS WHOLE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM BY DOING A LITTLE TO IMPROVE THE MOST NEGLECTED PART OF IT?

indicates that numerous young people who postpone their education in order to work or fight rush into the universities when hostilities cease. Southern Illinois will have not only its usual number of high school graduates to care for but also many men and women now in war plants or the armed forces. NOT ALL OF THESE SOLDIERS AND WORKERS WILL WANT TO BECOME TEACHERS, AND EVEN IF THEY DO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ABSORB THEM.

But Southern Illinois Normal University is now designed to train teachers. Further-

more, it has been overcrowded for years, so that A HUGE INFLUX OF STUDENTS, SEEKING VARIOUS KINDS OF TRAINING AND RETRAINING AFTER THE WAR, WILL BRING ABOUT A GRAVE, IF NOT DISASTROUS, SITUATION.

The only solution to the problem is to allow the school to begin planning now to meet these varied post-war needs. If the bill to convert Southern Illinois Normal University into the University of Southern Illinois is not passed during the present session, it will be impossible to put another bill into effect before July, 1945, or two and a half years

* * * *

Whatever the urgency of a proposal, the question of cost is often paramount. All things considered. . . .

CAN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS AFFORD NOT TO CONVERT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY INTO THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS?

Whether the bill that would make conversion possible passes or not, the college plans to operate with no increase in size of faculty, with no new buildings, and with no large amounts of new equipment until the war ends. AS LONG AS THE ENROLLMENT STAYS DOWN, THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE NEXT BIENNIUM MUST SUFFICE.

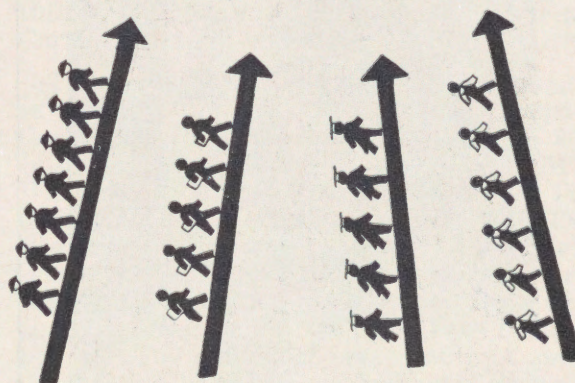
But the passage of the bill could legalize functions for which there is now a great public demand. It could at once make possible certain additional services by releasing many students and faculty members from the present teacher training requirements and enabling them to begin planning a university program. It would thereby lead to economies in both the time and the money now expended.

Furthermore, the bill provides against the useless over-lapping of the more expensive facilities already available at Urbana. The new institution would not attempt to set up colleges of law, medicine, or pharmacy, which are adequately provided by the present state university.

Eventually, of course, a University of Southern Illinois would have to have a larger budget to care for an increased enrollment. When the war ends, Illinois will somehow have to provide for the education of demobilized soldiers and discharged war workers in Southern Illinois. Simply forcing them to go far away to some other school will not save the taxpayers any money. As a matter of fact, the college at Carbondale has always

from now. UNLESS THE WAR LASTS LONGER THAN IT HAS ANY RIGHT TO, SUCH A DELAY WOULD BE TRAGIC FOR NUMEROUS YOUNG PEOPLE CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR READJUSTMENT.

THE WAR ITSELF, THEN, IMPARTS A SPECIAL URGENCY TO THE CASE FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, BY INTENSIFYING THE NEED FOR A LESS RESTRICTED PROGRAM OF HIGHER EDUCATION THAN HAS HITHERTO BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE REGION.



If allowed to begin planning its program in 1942, a University of Southern Illinois could do much, when the need arises, to provide advanced education for four groups of Southern Illinoisans:

- Men demobilized from the armed forces.
- High school graduates (not intending to teach).
- Intending teachers (as in the past at S.I.N.U.)
- Workers discharged from the war industries.

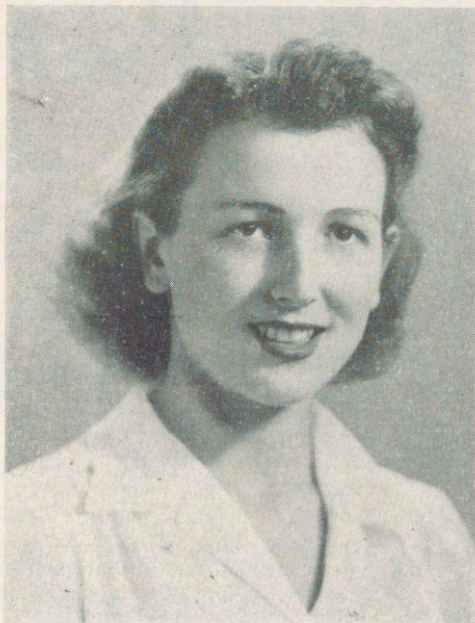
operated at a much lower per student cost than other state schools. TO EXPAND THE SERVICES AT CARBONDALE WILL ACTUALLY SAVE THE STATE MONEY, UNLESS IT WISHES TO ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE WAR EFFORT.

In the long run, Southern Illinois can rehabilitate itself only by the generous provision of education of the broadest type. Where educational standards are low, the people are poor, regardless of natural wealth. ANY INVESTMENT IN A REAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO GIVE INSTRUCTION, RESEARCH, INSPIRATION, AND LEADERSHIP TO THE AREA WILL IN TIME PRODUCE GENEROUS DIVIDENDS IN SOCIAL STABILITY AND SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IT WILL NOT ONLY PROVIDE THE GREAT INTANGIBLE VALUES THAT EDUCATION BRINGS TO A FREE PEOPLE, BUT ALSO SAVE THE TAXPAYERS MONEY FORMERLY SPENT ON VARIOUS KINDS OF RELIEF, AND ENRICH THE STATE IN MATERIAL GOODS.

During the recent depression, the Southern Illinois coal field was one of the most



DR. J. CARY DAVIS,
Chairman, County Committee



MISS IDA MAE JONES
Chairman, Student Committee

seriously afflicted parts of the whole United States. Relief and public works on a lavish scale were needed to sustain the region during the whole period. Beside the direct cost of at least a million dollars a month to the taxpayers of the state and nation, there was a very much greater cost in lost business and depreciated property values, in reduced income and bankruptcy. Much of this no doubt was inevitable, but NEGLECT OF EDUCATION IN THE AREA DURING THE PAST HALF CENTURY WAS CERTAINLY RESPONSIBLE IN PART FOR THIS HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR EXPENSE DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS. Hence all business, governmental, and labor agencies have a vital interest in the support and improvement of education in Southern Illinois.

By making it impossible for many young people to attend any but a teachers' college, the state would continue to save dimes that will cost dollars elsewhere. Besides, such economy discriminates against a whole region. Illinois certainly intends to give all its young people a fair opportunity for higher education. THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CAN BE EDUCATED IN THEIR OWN AREA MORE CHEAPLY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GO ON RECORD FOR U. S. I.

Early in December of 1942 Herrin High School conceived the idea that it would be interesting to ascertain how the pupils responded to the notion of establishing a University of Southern Illinois. The pupils were asked to check whichever of the following statements they believed they could subscribe to:

1. I believe that a University of Southern Illinois would be a distinct advantage to the people of Southern Illinois.
2. If such a University should be established at Carbondale, I would probably attend at some future time.
3. A University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale would be more convenient and more economical for me than any other state university or any other college.
4. I firmly believe that unless I go to Carbondale, I shall never be able to attend a university.

Mr. Eckert of the Herrin High School sent the results of his investigation to Carbondale: 572 pupils answered—561 said a University of Southern Illinois would be a great thing for the region; 317 (55%) said that they would probably attend such a University; 456 (79%) said that such a University would be more convenient and economical for them than any other; and 199 (34%) said that they would not be able to attend college if they could not attend at Carbondale.

Such information was interesting. With Mr. Eckert's consent, students from Carbondale carried the "Herrin Questionnaire" to a number of high schools throughout Southern Illinois, asking that pupils fill them out, without preliminary pep talks or propaganda. Seven of these schools have replied. They are well scattered over the area, and give a good representation of opinion. Following is what they say:

Substantiation of the facts cited and detailed breakdown of the statistics in the preceding Case for U. S. I. can be obtained by requests addressed to the Office of Facts and Figures, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois.

From 89 to 98 percent of all of the 1915 pupils replying agree that statement number one is true—that a University of Southern Illinois is desirable. Such a response was to be expected, and has no great significance except to show that the young people of Southern Illinois are anxious to see their region improved.

FORTY-TWO PERCENT OF ALL THE PUPILS SAID THAT THEY WOULD PROBABLY ATTEND A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AT CARBONDALE. Percentages for the individual schools were: Equality 61, Enfield 60, Herrin 55, Vienna 53, Harrisburg (Juniors and Seniors only) 29, Du Quoin 29, Zeigler 24, and Lincoln High School, East St. Louis (Seniors only) 24.

SEVENTY PERCENT OF ALL THE PUPILS STATED THAT A UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WOULD BE MORE ECONOMICAL AND MORE CONVENIENT FOR THEM THAN ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE. The individual percentages are: Equality 89, Enfield 83, Du Quoin 83, Herrin 79, Vienna 69, Harrisburg (Juniors and Seniors) 66, Zeigler 51, and Lincoln High School (Seniors only) 42. The last is a Negro High School, one hundred miles away from Carbondale.

Finally we come to a most important question—"How many high school pupils think that, unless they can attend college at Carbondale, they cannot go to college at all?"

The overall percentage of the 1915 pupils saying that they must depend entirely upon Carbondale for their college education, is 32. In other words 612 PUPILS FROM EIGHT HIGH SCHOOLS ARE UNABLE TO GO TO COLLEGE OUTSIDE OF THEIR REGION. Project this ratio over about a hundred high schools in Southern Illinois, and you discover that several thousand high school pupils are similarly dependent upon the college at Carbondale. The individual percentages of such dependency in the eight high schools are: Equality 63, Enfield 59, Herrin 34, Vienna 34, Du Quoin 22, Harrisburg (Juniors and Seniors) 21, Zeigler 19, and Lincoln High School (Seniors) 4.

HERE IS CLEAR-CUT EVIDENCE OF THE NEED FOR U. S. I.

STATE-WIDE SUPPORT FOR U. S. I.

THE BILL TO CREATE THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS POWERFULLY SUPPORTED BY SPONSORING GROUPS AND PERSONS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

As long as two years ago the ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION pledged its support, and in the present campaign that support is being effectively given. THE ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR in its Peoria Convention in 1942 promised state-wide support, and is delivering it. Also in 1942 THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS unreservedly endorsed the Bill, and is actively campaigning for it.

Additional help comes from other groups and persons: THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS, THE ROTARY CLUBS and other SERVICE CLUBS of the area; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS INCORPORATED; the HIGH SCHOOLS

and SCHOOL MEN of Egypt; numerous LOCAL CLUBS of all kinds; CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE; BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS, FIRMS, and A HOST OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONS whose names cannot here be appended, even if all of them were known. Thousands of these names appear on petitions, some of them from as far away as Chicago. In this partial acknowledgement of the debt which even now we owe to our supporters, it is inevitable that we are overlooking names which should be mentioned. For such oversights we apologize.

FOR ALL THE INVALUABLE HELP THAT HAS BEEN SO ABUNDANTLY EXTENDED TO THIS CAMPAIGN, AND FOR THE PROMISES OF FURTHER HELP, THE ALUMNI, THE STUDENTS, AND THE FACULTY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY ARE GRATEFUL.



NEWS OF SOUTHERN'S ALUMNI

Captain Jack Wilson, U. S. Army Air Corps, a graduate of S. I. N. U. in 1939, has recently been promoted to the rank of Major for bravery beyond the call of duty. Wilson carried on alone in a P-39 fighter plane after he was separated because of bad weather conditions from the flight squadron which he was leading in an air raid over the Buna territory in New Guinea. Although separated from the squadron, Major Wilson carried out his objective, and personally destroyed two Japanese pursuit planes, set fire to two others, and damaged two more which he thought were finally forced down. Major Wilson received the silver star from General MacArthur.

While at Southern, Major Wilson was one of Coach Lingle's outstanding pole vaulters and broad jumpers and was on the I. I. A. C. championship team in 1938. He is married to the former **Lula Rose Sanders**, also an alum, who is now teaching in the Hurst city schools.

Martha J. Freeman, '38, and **Joseph R. Dillinger**, '38, were married in Benton this summer. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Dillinger taught in the Valier and Fairfield High Schools. Mr. Dillinger did graduate work and assistant teaching in physics at the University of Wisconsin for three years following his graduation from S. I. N. U. He has received his M.S. degree, and lacks one year of work for the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Since September, 1941, he has been engaged in national defense research at the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the present time, Mr. and Mrs. Dillinger are living in Cambridge, Mass.

Ralph Dewey of Cave-in-Rock, who would have graduated with the Class of '43, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in the United States Army on November 1. A music major at Southern, Sgt. Dewey is with the band of the 163rd Infantry.

Herman T. Reiling, '15, is employed in the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, D. C.

Robert W. Lewis, a graduate with the Class of 1940, is now doing graduate work at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. Lewis will receive the Ph.D. degree in August, 1943.

June Mills, '39, is teaching in the elementary schools in Geneva, Illinois. Miss Mills announced her engagement last summer to **Felton Thelander** of Batavia, who is now in the armed service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chandler announce the birth of a son, **John Wellington Chandler III**, on October 8, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The mother is the former **Georgia Hankla**, who graduated from S. I. N. U. in 1932.

William T. Felts, '28, a first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps, is assigned to the Air Force at Bainbridge, Georgia.

Edward Dupree, former football and basketball man at Southern, has been graduated from recruit training at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes as honor man of his company. DuPree, who attended Southern from 1938 to 1941, has been selected to attend one of the Navy's service schools. His wife, the former **Dorothy May Kloess**, attended S. I. N. U. from 1939 to 1941, and has been teaching in the Caseyville elementary schools.

George Boomer, '39, is in the Northwestern University Medical School, and will graduate in March. He has accepted an internship at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

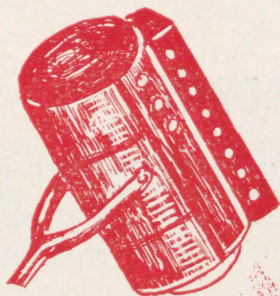
Dr. Lowell Hill, '37, a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. Army, is stationed at McChord Field, Tacoma, Washington. Lt. and Mrs. Hill (**Mildred Walker**, '38) announced the birth of a baby girl, **Anna Louise**, in September.

D. Ransom Sherretz, '24, is Director of Personnel for the City and County of Honolulu. He is also serving as District Governor for District 50 of Lions International. This district includes all the islands of the Hawaiian group. Mr. Sherretz reports that the following former students have called on him in Honolulu: **Ralph Norton**, **Lawrence Patrick**, **Frank Green**, and **Philip K. Keller**.

Alby Sharknas, '41, is in Officers' Candidate School, U. S. N., at Columbia University. Before entering the Navy, he completed the work for his Master's degree in Zoology at the University of Illinois, where he was working on a scholarship. His brother, **Joe**, also an alumnus of Southern, is in the Navy.

Dr. J. Frank Daniel, a graduate with the Class of 1899, died November 2 in California, where he was head of the department of zoology at the University of California. Dr. Daniel was one of the first teachers ever sent to the Philippines, and is the author of several books, the best known of which is "Animal Life of Malayasia."

(Continued on Page 24)



CAMPUS HIGHLIGHTS

Miss Williams Retires as Head of Art Department

Miss Gladys Potter Williams, head of the S.I.N.U. Art Department, retired from her position on the faculty on January 1. She is succeeded by Burnett Shryock, member of the department since 1935.

Miss Williams came to S.I.N.U. in 1917 as head of the department, and since that time has done a great deal to stimulate interest in art among the students. An inspiring teacher, she understood the viewpoints of her students, and encouraged them to do creative art. She was also instrumental in bringing a large number of exhibits to the campus. Her own paintings are widely known throughout the United States.

It is with considerable regret that the students and faculty of S.I.N.U. say farewell to Miss Williams.

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State Legislators Visit Campus

Members of the Illinois State Legislature were visitors to the Southern campus on December 4, where they were entertained at a luncheon given by the civic groups of Carbondale. Approximately two hundred persons—legislators, members of Carbondale business and professional organizations, and S.I.N.U. faculty members—were served in the Old Science Gymnasium.

Preceding the luncheon, the members of the legislature were introduced to the student body during a special assembly hour.

* * * *

S.I.N.U. Students Chosen For Who's Who

Twenty-one Southern seniors have been chosen to appear in the 1943 edition of *Who's Who Among Students In American*

Universities and Colleges. These students were chosen on the basis of character, scholarship, leadership in extra-curricular activities, and potentiality for success in business and society.

The students whose biographical sketches will appear in the book are Milford Blackwell, Chicago; Robert Clendenin, Cora; James Clinton, Ina; Sara Lou Cooper, Murphysboro; Grahame Crichton, Herrin; Dorothy Downey, Greenview; Leroy Duckworth, East St. Louis; Hubert Dunn, Pinckneyville; Elizabeth Fairbairn, Harvey; Mary Lou Hampton Goar, Grayville; Victor Hicken, Gillespie; Bill Holder, Carbondale; Pat Lill, Mascoutah; Delmar Loveall, Carbondale; Louie Macchi, Colp; Waldo McDonald, Chester; Kenneth Oliver, Norris City; Rosemary Oshel, Herrin; John Perenchio, Christopher; Jim Wilson, Christopher; and Bill Reynolds, Vienna.

WHO'S WHO serves as more than an outstanding honor to the student; it supplies authoritative information on college students for business and professional concerns.

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U.S.I. Day Observed on Campus

Student enthusiasm for the proposed University of Southern Illinois ran high on December 15, which was set aside by the ad-



Miss Gladys P. Williams

ministration as "U.S.I. Day." During assembly, the case for the U.S.I. was presented to the student body by President Roscoe Pulliam, Dr. W. B. Schneider, Dr. Charles D. Tenney, and Dr. J. Cary Davis. Following the assembly program, third hour class periods were devoted to student discussion of the case, with instructors presiding. In this way, students were familiarized with the case, and the advantages to be derived from the U.S.I. were brought out more clearly to them.

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S. I. N. U. Interdenominational Foundation

The Reverend John E. McCaw, former director of the Interchurch Council at the University of Chicago, has been appointed Director of the Interdenominational Foundation at S. I. N. U. The foundation was established this fall, under the auspices of the Student Christian Council and the Carbondale Ministerial Association.

As director of the Student Christian Foundation, the Reverend McCaw will supervise a program of religious and social activities, teach a number of elective courses in religion, help students to prepare for volunteer religious and social work, and counsel individual students who wish to discuss religious problems with him.

The establishment of the foundation is the result of several years of work on the part of the college Student Christian Council with the support of the Carbondale Ministerial Association and the college administration. Its work will supplement that of the Baptist Foundation, already established on the campus. A General Board of Directors, consisting of three representatives from each participating denomination, will have general control over the foundation.

* * * *

Guest Lecturers to Appear on Campus

Ted Shawn, noted dancer, who appeared with his troupe at S. I. N. U. a few years ago, will be on the campus for an evening performance on March 8. This entertainment will consist of a lecture-recital, with Shawn explaining the dance as a form of art and exercise, as well as dancing himself.

Carveth Wells, traveler and commentator, will lecture during assembly hour on March

30 on "Strategic Materials." Mr. Wells has traveled widely, and has visited many of the countries at war.

This year marks the third year that radio broadcasts have originated regularly from the S. I. N. U. campus. Beginning with a weekly broadcast over Station WEBQ in Harrisburg, the broadcasting program of the college has been expanded to include two more weekly broadcasts over WJPF in Herrin.

At the present time, the college broadcasts are heard each Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock over Station WEBQ, each Tuesday afternoon over WJPF at one o'clock and each Thursday at six-thirty, over WJPF. The Thursday morning broadcast is an agriculture program, under the direction of Mr. R. E. Muckelroy, head of the college Agriculture department. The other programs feature each week some student as guest entertainer, a presentation of some topic of timely interest by either students or faculty, and regular comments on either campus or nation-wide events.

These broadcasts originate on the campus, usually from the radio room in the basement of the Auditorium. When large groups appear on the program, the stage becomes the studio.

A large part of the broadcasts is done by students, who also do the technical work involved. In this way, students are getting an opportunity to get practical experience in radio, and the people of Southern Illinois are learning about the activities of the school.



S. I. N. U. Broadcast

WINTER

BASKETBALL

Another year of basketball at SINU has found another fine crop of performers who, after a shaky start, are out to prove the early season prediction about their strength. Coach McAndrew's Maroons have won five of their first eight contests, including wins over Charleston and Normal in conference games, and are off to a good start toward a possible conference championship.

First man in the lineup by virtue of his three seasons experience as a Southern thin-clad, and a familiar figure to SINU cage fans, is Captain John Sebastian of Salem, master of court strategy and a dead shot from almost any position on the floor. Another third year man is Bill Millsbaugh of Norris City, Maroon center, who led his teammates in scoring in the first five games. Nearly always contending against much taller opponents, Bill consistently turns in a highly competent performance and is one of the steadiest ball players on the squad. Premier

defensive guard and a player who at the same time manages to turn in a good many buckets off the fast break offense, is Ed Moody, speedy guard from Du Quoin. The lineup is completed by Gene Echols of Galatia and Paul Enrietta of West Frankfort, both sophomores who can give a good account of themselves anywhere. These five boys have seen most of the action thus far this season, and will in all probability carry most of the burden the rest of the time. Slow in getting under way, the Southern machine has begun to roll and may come up with a few surprises for its upstate conference competition.

The traveling squad is completed by the presence of sophomore Henry Hinkley of Salem, out the first of the season because of illness. Freshmen who are pushing the varsity players for their positions include Roy Ragsdale of Carbondale, Don Sheffer of Zeigler, Bob Kemper of Johnston City, Don Cade of Hoopeston, and Vern Echols of Galatia.

1943 ROSTER

Don Cade	Ed Moody	Don Sheffer
Bob Kemper	Gene Echols	Bud Stotlar
Vern Echols	Don Ballard	Stanton Cook
Mike Sortal	Henry Hinkley	Howard Street
Joe Spagnoli	Calvin Collins	Roy Ragsdale
*John Sebastian	Homer Campbell	Don Ragsdale
*Captain	Paul Enrietta	Bill Millsbaugh
	William Williams	John Meisenheimer

SCHEDULE

January 22—Macomb	There
January 27—Macomb	Here
February 2—Cape Girardeau	Here
February 5—DeKalb	There
February 10—Indiana State at Mt. Vernon (Benefit-Canteen)	State
February 13—Normal	There
February 19—Charleston	Here
February 20—Cape Girardeau	There
February 27—DeKalb	Here

SPORTS

GYMNASTICS

1943 SQUAD



Coach Vincent DiGiovanna's 1942-3 edition of the Maroons gymnastic team finds two veterans carrying most of the load, surrounded by some experienced performers and a host of newcomers. In existence only a few seasons, the SINU gym team has carved out for itself an enviable niche in national collegiate competition and has rated several favorable notices in the National A. A. U. rule book. Further evidences of recognition have arrived in the shape of invitations from Penn State, Eastern Intercollegiate Champions, Army, Navy, and Iowa preflight schools—invitations that have had to be turned down because of lack of transportation.

The job of leading this year's gym team has fallen on the capable shoulders of Captain Hubie Dunn from Pinckneyville, four-year veteran performer and mainstay of the Maroon team. An all-around gymnast, Dunn competes in every event and is tops in tumbling and on the parallel bars. Another vet-

eran is Milford Blackwell of Chicago, who is also an all-around performer and is strongest in the flying ring and side horse departments. Two returning lettermen who will add considerable strength to the squad are Jack Hayse of Benton, a tumbler, and Carrol Craig of Herrin, a capable performer on the side horse. A number of other veterans have returned, among them Kifton Dillow, of Jonesboro, Gerry Gates of Whitehall, Pete Makuh of Benld, Jack Rose of Benton, Robert Webb of Mt. Vernon, and Harold Kinder of Jonesboro. Promising newcomers are Gene Beasley, Eldorado; Gene Beatty, Benton; Wayne Childers, Royaltown; Lorenzo Clark, Carbondale; Bob Enskat, E. St. Louis; Bob Jenkins, Murphysboro; Lennie Harry, Murphysboro; and Bob Rawson, West Frankfort.

Despite severe loss of personnel due to induction into the Armed Services, Southern is again expected to be represented by a formidable outfit.

SCHEDULE

University of Chicago Alumni
Feb. 6, Here, Tentative

Indiana University,
Feb. 13, Here

University of Minnesota,
Feb. 20, Here, Tentative

Indiana University
March 6, There

St. Louis Invitational Meet
To be announced

Central A. A. U.
To be announced

National A. A. U.
To be announced

NEWS OF SOUTHERN'S

One of the recent successes in the literary world is a book by **Marie Campbell**, a graduate of S. I. N. U. in 1932. In her book "Cloud-Walking," a narrative of the lives of the people in a Kentucky mountain community, Miss Campbell relates not made-up tales, but draws her material from her contacts with these simple, yet wise, people. Miss Campbell taught in the small settlement school in the Kentucky community, and while she brought book-learnin' to the mountain people, she learned from them the wisdom that is not to be found in books. All this is brought out in her delightful book, which is written in the language and thought structure of the people themselves.

Another alumni publication is "America in Transition," written by **Richard G. Browne**, a former S. I. N. U. student, in collaboration with **John A. Kinneman**. The book is a social science text showing the changes that have come about in our society between the last two decades of the past century and the present time. Both Mr. Browne and Mr. Kinneman are associate professors of social science at Illinois State Normal University.

Frances May Moore, a Fall, '42, graduate, has recently been appointed assistant director of student housing at the University of Illinois.

Betty Gum and Harry Marberry, graduates with the Class of 1941, were married in the First Chris-

FAMILY HISTORIES OF SOUTHERN ALUMNI

For the past eleven consecutive years, the DeJarnett family of Metropolis has been represented in the student body at Southern. Six of them are now alumni; one is a sophomore at the college.

The father, **David DeJarnett**, completed his twenty-fifth year of teaching last year. From time to time during the past ten years, he has been enrolled in S. I. N. U. extension courses.

Raymond DeJarnett, a graduate with the class of 1936, is teaching chemistry and physics and coaching athletics in the Waterloo High School. His wife, **Fern Moye DeJarnett**, graduated from S. I. N. U. in 1935.

Arnold DeJarnett is in training at the Army Signal Corps School in Lexington, Kentucky. He graduated with the class of 1935.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Alumni Association of S.I.N.U. requires only one dollar, mailed with this blank to Mrs. Alice DiGiovanna, Secretary of the Alumni Association, S. I. N. U., Carbondale, Illinois.

NAME ----- CLASS OF -----
PRESENT ADDRESS -----

ALUMNI (Continued)

tian church in Salem on December 27. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marberry participated in campus activities while students at Southern, and are well known to many alumni.

Russell Harrison, '42, is doing graduate work toward the Bachelor of Divinity degree at the College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky.

Violet Mae Woodhouse Cox, a graduate of S. I. N. U., and **Walter D. Yehling**, who attended S. I. N. U. for two years, were married in Carbondale on January 3. Mrs. Yehling is teaching commerce in the Vergennes High School, and Mr. Yehling is employed at the Illinois Ordnance Plant.

William "Mike" Komanetsky, former S. I. N. U. student, was recently named honor man of the class graduating from the U. S. Naval hospital at Great Lakes. One of a class of 480 men, Komanetsky is now rated as a hospital apprentice.

CORRECTION

Making corrections is usually an unpleasant task. However, we are more than pleased to correct the error appearing in the last issue of the **Southern Alumnus**, which listed Tom North, '38, as having died in service. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas North of Carterville, have heard from him recently.

Omer DeJarnett, '41, is employed as chemist at the Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Illinois.

Elva DeJarnett, who attended S. I. N. U. from 1939 to 1941, is teaching in the Metropolis Public Schools.

Evelyn DeJarnett is now in her sophomore year at Southern.

Clyde V. Winkler, '27, and **Hugh S. Winkler**, '35, represent the third generation of their family to attend Southern. The grandfather, **John P. Stelle**, was among the first students to attend S. I. N. U. The mother and uncle are also alumni.

Clyde Winkler received his M.S. degree at the University of Michigan, and is now supervising principal at Cicero. **Hugh**, with a Master's degree from the University of Arkansas, is now principal of the Vienna Township High School.

EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, January 9, 1943:

"Little Egypt Needs a University"

"One of the first bills introduced in the new session of the Illinois Legislature proposes to establish the University of Southern Illinois at what is now the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. It is to be hoped the project will receive the consideration it deserves at the hands of the General Assembly.

"Southern Illinois, with a population of more than 1,000,000 persons, has but one fully accredited four-year college, the Normal University at Carbondale which is restricted by the present law to the education of teachers. Other sections of the state have 55 universities and colleges, including the University of Illinois at Urbana.

"Southern Illinois is the mining area of the state, and proponents of the plan to create a second state university point out that its 'general low economic level' makes it impossible for its young people to go away to college. They must receive their college education either near at home and at low cost or not at all.

"It may be argued that this is not the opportune time to establish a new university when the immediate future of all institutions of higher learning is in doubt. But the backers of the plan answer this objection by pointing out that a start can be made by utilizing the physical plant of the Southern Illinois Normal University without a material increase in its budget.

"In addition they advance the sound argument that the foundation should be laid now so that the university will be ready for expansion when the war is over and returning soldiers and demobilized civilian workers will swell the enrollment of all colleges and universities.

"The groundwork for the project has been laid. The next step is up to the Legislature. In fairness to Southern Illinois and in the best interests of the entire state, the bill should be passed."

On the back cover is a petition form addressed to the Governor of Illinois and the members of the Illinois General Assembly. Do your share in the campaign for U. S. I. by obtaining the signatures of interested citizens and sending the form as soon as possible to the President's Office, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Illinois. By stapling additional sheets to the form you can provide space for any number of signatures.

A PETITION
To
The Governor of Illinois
And To
The Members of the Illinois General Assembly

WHEREAS, the people of Southern Illinois are earnestly seeking to have Southern Illinois Normal University broaden its program, so that the school may more adequately and usefully serve its area, where the need for a broad program of higher education is great; and

WHEREAS, the proposed broadening of program is provided for in a Bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature in 1943, a Bill which would establish at Carbondale "The University of Southern Illinois;" therefore,

WE, the undersigned, do petition you to give your full support to the bill authorizing this change in the status of Southern Illinois Normal University.

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